

and there is a very distinct one on the thorax, all just as figured on Mr. Cooley's plate. I entirely fail to find any corresponding patch on the upper side of the hind wings. There is a small space devoid of scales just below the frenulum, it is true, but the microscope shows nothing on it more than the simple wing membrane.

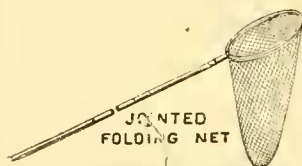
As to the sound this insect is said to produce, it may more plausibly be attributed to another organ. There is, on the side, on the anterior edge of the metathorax, a semi-circular, bladder-like structure, about 3mm. long, with a series of fine curved teeth along its straight front edge; the teeth are rather long and curve dorsally. The structure is situated directly below the hind wing, on which near the base of cubital vein, is a round pointed, chitinized knob, which may serve for rasping on these teeth.—*H. G. Dyar.*

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.—The brief space left in the present number may be utilized in calling attention to some recent publications. First, Packard's Monograph of the N. A. Notodontidae, a quarto volume with 49 plates, mostly colored, besides maps; special attention is given to the different stages of the caterpillar and a vast profusion of remarkably fine figures are given; it is of the utmost importance for the study of phylogeny. Another quarto volume by Reuter on the Palpi of Rhopalocera (600 pp., 6 pl.), draws attention to an overlooked structure on the inner side of the basal joint

which he describes in a multitude of forms, and at the same time essays a classification of butterflies, which is well worthy of close attention. The Gypsy Moth Report of the Mass. Board of Agriculture by Messrs. Fernald and Forbush is a notable work of over 500 pages 8vo with 67 plates, scattered through the volume (but without summary explanation) which reflects the utmost credit on the ingenuity of resource, industry and skill of the authors; whether or not we agree with their conclusions or approve the State's vast expenditure, we can but thank them for this admirable piece of work; only two or three insects have had as much attention given them, and they are mostly American.

Space only allows the briefest mention of some other American publications: The Crambidae of North America by C. H. Fernald with its six most exquisite chromolithographs and three other plates of structure; 10 genera and over 80 species are described, with synopses of genera and species. E. B. Felt gives an excellent essay on the scorpion flies with a couple of plates and interesting accounts of their larval habits, etc. T. D. A. Cockerell publishes an account of 70 N. A. bees of the genus *Perdita*, mostly new, with much very interesting introductory matter and many biological notes. V. L. Kellogg issues an octavo volume with 14 plates on Mallophaga, mostly Californian, a much needed work for America.

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